

of *L. major* from Maine, of *L. media* from Vermont, of *L. Huronensis* from Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, of *L. hyperborea* from Vermont; and of *L. fragrans* from Vermont.

MT. PLEASANT, PENNSYLVANIA.

CONCERNING THE PLANTS MENTIONED IN YOUNG'S CHRONICLES.—
In going through the numbers of the RHODORA to record the notices of Essex County plants in my card catalog, I found the article by Mr. S. B. Parish, "Vegetation in Plymouth Three Hundred Years Ago," where the writer quotes "Young's Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers 1602-1625," as follows:— "vines everywhere, cherry trees, plum trees, Many kinds of herbs we found here in winter, as strawberry leaves innumerable, sorrel, yarrow, carval, brooklime, liverwort, water cresses, great store of leak and onions and an excellent kind of flax or hemp" (RHODORA, Jan. 1901, p. 17).

Referring to this often quoted paragraph, the late Dr. Charles Pickering, in a letter to me dated November 10, 1875, writes:—"My attention has recently been directed to Mourt's Relation of the Landing at Plymouth, from his having borrowed Higgeson's account of the plants around Salem, pretending that at Plymouth although 'in winter' there were growing around the landing place

'sorrel, yarrow, carvel, brooklime, liverwort, watercresses,' etc.

'sorrel, brooklime, liverwort, carvell, and watercresses'

were found in 1630 by Higgeson around Salem (Hist. col. I. p. 121.); 'carvell' (chervil) is pretty clearly *Osmorrhiza longistylis*, observed by myself in Paradise a local name for a formerly lovely region near Salem] in the broken rocky place in front of Gen. Devereux's residence; perhaps the very spot where it was seen by Higgeson. 'brooklime,' *Veronica beccabunga*, has been observed by myself in the cedar-margined outlet of Mineral-spring pond, and may have been seen there by Higgeson, especially as he describes the 'Giant's battle-field' [the scattered boulders: near there].

Higgeson also mentions 'two kinds of flowers very sweet, which they say are good to make cordage' (*Apocynum androsaemifolium*, and the depressed form of *A. cannabinum* growing around Middleton pond and pointed out to me by Oakes)."

I think that the quotation from Dr. Pickering's letter requires no comment of mine, but it is evident that the region about Salem not

Plymouth is the one which should be credited with the plants referred to in the old account.—JOHN ROBINSON, Peabody Academy of Sciences, Salem, Massachusetts.

HEMICARPHA IN EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS.—The occurrence of *Hemicarpha subsquarrosa*, Nees, in the town of Framingham, Massachusetts, was reported by the Rev. Ernest C. Smith (RHODORA, i. 98),—the first record of its discovery in Middlesex County. On October 13th, 1901, while examining with Mr. E. F. Williams the peculiar flora about Winter Pond in Winchester, eight miles northwest of Boston, I discovered several minute plants of *Hemicarpha* growing on a gravelly bank of the Pond at about high water mark. A week later the plant was again found, this time by Mr. Williams, growing on a sandy shore at another part of the same pond. These latter plants were of a much larger size. This discovery of the plant is of interest as adding another station in Middlesex County,—a station which also appears to be the most northern yet recorded in Massachusetts.—E. L. RAND, Boston, Massachusetts.

A COTTON-GRASS NEW TO NORTH AMERICA.—While examining some *Cyperaceae* in the Herbarium of Dr. Dana W. Fellows of Portland, Maine, I was surprised to see a strange *Eriophorum*, superficially resembling *E. virginicum*, but quite lacking the brown scales so characteristic of that plant. An examination of Dr. Fellows's specimen shows it to be *Eriophorum polystachyon*, var. *Vaillantii*, Duby in DC. & Duby, Bot. Gal. pt. 1, 487. From the common *E. polystachyon* with umbels of long-peduncled spikelets, var. *Vaillantii*, which is apparently rare in Europe, is distinguished by the sessile or very short-peduncled spikelets. From *E. virginicum*, which it habitually resembles, it is quickly separated by its lead-colored scales, silvery-white straight bristles, narrowly cuneate-obovoid obtuse achenes, and the very early fruiting season; *E. polystachyon* and its variety fruiting in June, while the rusty-scaled *E. virginicum* fruits in late summer and autumn. Dr. Fellows's material was collected June 16, 1901, on Peaks Island in Portland Harbor, where the dense-headed var. *Vaillantii* is as common as the true *Eriophorum polystachyon*.—M. L. FERNALD.